

Marijuana use among 12- to 17-year-olds rose from 1.6 million in 1992 to 2.9 million in 1994. Between 1992 and 1994 the number of juveniles testing positive for marijuana more than doubled across the country in cities like Birmingham, Cleveland, Indianapolis, Phoenix, Portland, St. Louis, and San Francisco.

What was President Clinton doing during that time? Less than 1 month after he took office, in February 1993, he cut the staff at the office of drug control policy by 83 percent. Then he eliminated drug testing for the White House staff.

This administration has gone from just say no to just say nothing and it has got to change to save our young people.

CORPORATE WELFARE

(Ms. MCKINNEY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. MCKINNEY. Mr. Speaker, yesterday the Cato Institute issued this news release which said, "huge amounts in corporate welfare remain untouched."

Now, everyone in Washington knows that the Cato Institute is the furthest thing from a liberal think tank. Yet, even they understand that the corporate welfare state is about the only thing that is not being cut in order to balance the budget.

In fact, the Republican majority wants to cut Pell grants for 280,000 students while preserving subsidies for companies like McDonald's and Campbell's soup to advertise overseas. That Mr. Speaker, is a perverse set of priorities.

In this changing economy when workers are being axed in favor of cheap labor overseas or worker-replacing technologies, the last thing we should be doing is undermining educational opportunities of our future work force.

Mr. Speaker, the Republican majority needs to understand that what is good for our children's education, is good for America.

CUTTING STUDENT LOANS AND EDUCATION FUNDING PROGRAMS DOES NOT MAKE SENSE

(Mr. BROWN of Ohio asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, earlier this week I spoke in Wadsworth, OH, at the Wadsworth public library, to a group of young people and their parents who are looking in the next couple of years to attend college. It was mostly made up of sophomores and juniors in Wadsworth High School and Highland High School and other high schools in Medina County.

Mr. Speaker, before I spoke to this seminar, a young person and her father came up to me and said, "How come

Republicans, how come NEWT GINGRICH wants to cut student loans? It simply does not make sense." The Gingrich budget wants to cut student loans \$4 billion, wants to make other cuts in the safe and drug free school program, Head Start, title I, Goals 2000, other education funding programs, another \$3 billion. It simply does not make sense.

If we are ever going to be as globally competitive as we need to be in this country, we do not cut education. We do not cut student loans to middle-class families. We do not cut programs that help combat drug abuse in the schools. We do not cut title I. We do not cut school-to-work programs. Mr. Speaker, it simply does not make sense.

WE MUST PREVENT THE SHORT-CHANGING OF OUR CHILDREN'S EDUCATION

(Mr. LEVIN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. Speaker, on Monday night I went to a school board meeting in one of my districts in suburban Detroit and talked with the school board that is working hard to make good things happen. There was real consternation about the cuts in education proposed by the majority here.

Then, yesterday morning, I was at an elementary school, Pattengill, in my old hometown of Berkley, MI, and I met with kids there in grades 1 through 3, and talked to their teachers. That program is supported by title I funds. There is a teacher with partial funding.

I read to and with the children, and I saw the results of an effective title I program. The test scores have gone up. The children are reading and beginning to learn basic math skills. What is being proposed on the majority side here to very much diminish the funding for those programs is only going to shortchange the children of America. We have to prevent that shortchanging.

WE CANNOT SHORTCHANGE OUR CHILDREN BY MAKING CUTS IN EDUCATION

(Mrs. SCHROEDER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. SCHROEDER. Mr. Speaker, I believe that when someone shows you their leader, they are showing you a part of their soul. I must say, our soul around here is pretty sick. I am one of the few people who voted against the last continuing resolution because it was a 20 percent cut from education.

In my district in Denver, they were laying off Head Start workers because of this cut. Can you imagine our doing that to 3-year-olds, 4-year-olds, and 5-year-olds? That is wrong. What kind of a soul does it take to do that? I cer-

tainly hope that a lot of us wake up and find out that when we continue to have this little window to our soul by how we vote, people are going to get more and more alienated by what is going on in this town.

If we do not care about our children, if we do not prepare for our future, this country is really on the wrong course. We must put our children first. We cannot shortchange them on education.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. EWING). Pursuant to clause 5 of rule I, the pending business is the question de novo of agreeing to the Speaker's approval of the Journal.

The question is on the Speaker's approval of the Journal of the last day's proceedings.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. TIAHRT. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 346, nays 65, answered "present" 2, not voting 18, as follows:

[Roll No. 45]

YEAS—346

Ackerman	Canady	Eshoo
Allard	Cardin	Evans
Andrews	Castle	Ewing
Archer	Chabot	Farr
Armey	Chambliss	Fattah
Bachus	Chenoweth	Fawell
Baesler	Chrysler	Fields (LA)
Baker (CA)	Clayton	Fields (TX)
Baker (LA)	Clement	Flake
Baldacci	Clyburn	Flanagan
Ballenger	Coble	Foglietta
Barcia	Coburn	Foley
Barr	Coleman	Forbes
Barrett (NE)	Collins (GA)	Ford
Barrett (WI)	Combest	Fowler
Bartlett	Condit	Fox
Barton	Conyers	Frank (MA)
Bass	Cooley	Franks (NJ)
Bateman	Cox	Frelinghuysen
Becerra	Coyne	Frisa
Beilenson	Cramer	Funderburk
Bentsen	Crane	Furse
Bereuter	Crapo	Gallegly
Berman	Cremeans	Ganske
Bevill	Cubin	Gejdenson
Bilbray	Cunningham	Gekas
Bilirakis	Danner	Geren
Bishop	Davis	Gilchrest
Bliley	de la Garza	Gonzalez
Blute	Deal	Goodlatte
Boehlert	Dellums	Goodling
Boehner	Deutsch	Gordon
Bonilla	Diaz-Balart	Goss
Bono	Dicks	Graham
Boucher	Dingell	Greenwood
Brewster	Doggett	Gunderson
Browder	Dooley	Hall (OH)
Brown (FL)	Doolittle	Hall (TX)
Brownback	Doyle	Hamilton
Bryant (TN)	Dreier	Hancock
Bunn	Duncan	Hansen
Burr	Dunn	Hastert
Burton	Edwards	Hastings (FL)
Buyer	Ehlers	Hastings (WA)
Callahan	Ehrlich	Hayes
Calvert	Emerson	Hayworth
Camp	Engel	Hefner
Campbell	English	Herger